



Los Angeles County

Drug Court Program

Sixth Annual Report to the Board of Supervisors

November 19, 2003

COUNTYWIDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATION COMMITTEE

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**The Honorable Leroy Baca, Sheriff
Vice Chair**

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SUPERVISING DRUG COURT JUDGE

Honorable Michael A. Tynan

DRUG COURT OVERSIGHT SUBCOMMITTEE

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THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

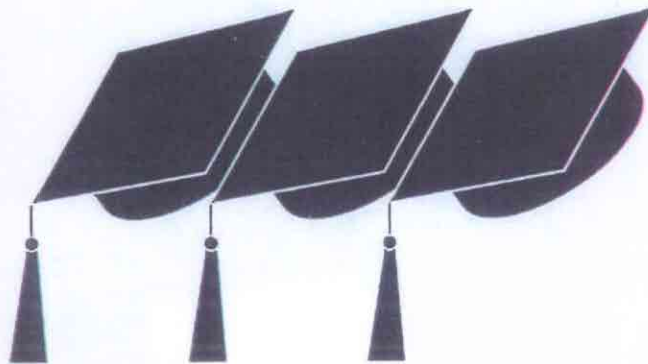
PROCLAIM THE MONTH OF MAY AS

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRUG COURT MONTH



Accepting the Board of Supervisor's Proclamation from Board Chair, Yvonne Brathwaite Burke, are Judge Rudolph Diaz, Chair of the Drug Court Oversight Committee and Judge Michael Tynan, Supervising Drug Court Judge.

Please join the
Honorable Bernard J. Kamins and the
West District Coordinated
Drug Court Program
and our honored guests
on the afternoon of April 24, 2003
at the hour of 1:30 p.m.



for a Graduation Ceremony
to be held in
Department S, Room 218
of the
Santa Monica Courthouse
1725 Main Street, Santa Monica

**You are Cordially
invited to the
Superior Court of California
County of Los Angeles**

34th DRUG COURT PROGRAM

Drug Court Graduation Ceremony

**Keynote Speaker
Robert Davi - Actor**

**Division 42, Room 3-310
Clara Shortridge Foltz
Criminal Justice Center
April 23, 2003, 1:30 p.m.**

**We hope you will join us for
this very special occasion!**

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRUG COURT PROGRAMS
SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Drug Court Programs throughout Los Angeles County continue to provide innovative and necessary drug treatment alternatives to residents of the County. Since the inception of the first Drug Court at the Downtown Criminal Courts Building in 1994, over 6,000 individuals have availed themselves to the treatment regimen offered through Drug Court. The Drug Court program in Los Angeles County remains a model for drug court programs throughout the country.

To date, 2500 participants have successfully completed Drug Court program and graduated from the program. The recidivism rate has remained at or under 25%. Additionally, the recidivist rate indicated the highest percentage of participants were receiving a new conviction within the first year after graduation. Greater efforts have been proposed to reduce that percentage and the overall recidivist rate.

Proposition 36, which became law in 2001, compliments the more rigorous treatment associated with Drug Court. After two years, its impact on Drug Court Programs has been fully realized. During the first two years of Proposition 36, drug court admissions fell. Admissions rebounded in the second year of operations and there is a high percentage of drug court clients that are Proposition 36 fall-offs. Proposition 36 demonstrates the willingness of clients to seek treatment but through a less rigorous treatment program. It has been suggested that Proposition 36 works for less severely addicted individuals and Drug Court works for the more severely addicted individuals.

Funding for Drug Court has been affected by the state's budgetary situation, though funding for Drug Courts has not been reduced. The Drug Court Steering Committee had to fight to restore Comprehensive Drug Court Funding for its Pre-Plea Drug Court Programs. There is a statewide trend to move from pre-plea to post-plea programs. There are several drawbacks to post sentence programs and the Steering Committee successfully convinced the legislation of these facts. Both post and pre-plea drug courts are now required to provide detailed information on each defendant including an indicated sentence term from the bench officer as well as the actual sentence if the participant is terminated. The Drug Court Oversight Sub-Committee and the Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CCJCC) have been instrumental in providing additional funding to augment urinalysis testing of drug court participants. The numerous testings are an essential element of Drug Court and are key in enhancing the participant's recovery program.

II. LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRUG COURTS 1994 - 2003

Drug Courts are unique in the criminal justice environment because they are built upon an intensive collaborative relationship between criminal justice and drug treatment professionals (Appendix 1: *Key Elements of Drug Court*). The resulting partnership has led to the development of a comprehensive and extremely structured regimen of treatment and recovery services that center on the authority of the court and personal involvement of the Drug Court Judge (Appendix 2: *Drug Court Phases*). Through the creation of a non-adversarial courtroom atmosphere, the Judge heads a team of court officers, staff and treatment counselors, all working in concert to support the participant's recovery. The Drug Court Program also provides a structure of intense supervision based on frequent drug testing and court appearances. By closely monitoring participants, the court is able to actively support the recovery process and react swiftly to impose appropriate therapeutic sanctions or to reinstate criminal proceedings when participants cannot comply with the program. Together, the Drug Court Judge, prosecutor, defense attorney, probation officer, and treatment professionals maintain a critical balance of support, encouragement, supervision and authority.

In 1994, the Los Angeles Municipal Court and the Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CCJCC) established the County's first Drug Court Program at the Downtown Criminal Courts Building. Within two months, a second project was implemented at the Rio Hondo Municipal Court in El Monte. These two pilot programs were not only the beginning of the Los Angeles County Drug Court Program, they were also the genesis of a movement to revolutionize the justice system response to drug addiction and crime.

Under the leadership of the Courts, District Attorney, Public Defender, Sheriff, Probation Department, Alcohol and Drug Program Administration of the Department of Health Services and Board of Supervisors, Drug Courts have successfully expanded beyond the first pilot sites to 14 locations throughout the County (Appendix 3: *Drug Court Programs*). All of the Drug Courts participate in a collaborative planning process, share critical resources, and are bound by Countywide Standards and Practices and a common data and case management system, known as the Drug Court Management Information System (DCMIS). The County's Drug Court Programs are recognized throughout the country for their excellence. Collectively, they represent the nation's first integrated multi-jurisdictional Drug Court system.

Over the past nine years, the courts and CCJCC have collaborated on the development and implementation of 14 local Drug Court programs, including adult, juvenile and specialized programs. There are currently 12 fully operational adult Community Drug Court programs. The newest site in Antelope Valley has completed the basic framework for a countywide system of programs that are within reach of every community in Los Angeles County. Now that the entire county population is in a position to benefit from drug court programs, the goal of all Drug Courts is now to increase the retention rate of participants and reduce the recidivism rate in the first year after graduation .

In addition to its Community Drug Courts, the County also has three specialized Drug Court programs. Two of these programs, the Sentenced Offender Program and the Sylmar Juvenile

Program, have been in operation since 1998. Last year, another juvenile program was brought up in Eastlake. These programs are based on the fundamental principles and core elements of the Community Drug Court System, but were restructured to meet the unique needs and legal circumstances of their respective participant populations.

Community Drug Courts

The County's system of Community Drug Court Programs is predominately of the "pre-guilty plea" diversion design which is intended to provide a treatment alternative to prosecution for non-violent felony drug offenders. However, Community Drug Courts are now evolving into multi-track program models which may include misdemeanor drug offenders and a variety of post-plea participants, such as probation violators and defendants who have pled guilty as a condition for admission into the program. It is important to note the emergence of a trend in which individuals are entering a Drug Court Program after being terminated from Proposition 36. This has lead to a steady increase in the number of post conviction Drug Court Participants. Admissions to Drug Court have increased 5% from FY2001/2002 (See appendix 4, chart 1). Since their inception, the Community Drug Courts have graduated 2,423 participants, and maintained a 75% non-recidivism rate.

The 12 Drug Court Programs comprising the County's Community Drug Courts are unique in their ability to utilize the resources of that particular community and provide treatment services that are unique to the participants and regional differences found in each local area.

Antelope Valley Drug Court Capacity of 30 Participants

The newest Drug Court among the twelve, the Antelope Drug Court is poised to assist with the drug addiction issues that are prevalent in the Northern Section of the County. Presently, there are 8 participants in the program and 1 participant has successfully completed the program. Participants in the program have all been post-plea participants. 100% of these participants were initially participants in Proposition 36 and were terminated from that program. A concerted effort is being made to increase pre-plea participants in this program.

Long Beach Drug Court Capacity of 30 Participants

Serving the Southern Section of the County, the Long Beach Drug Court began in 2001. Within its first year, the program had produced 30 graduates and 60% of those graduates remained conviction free a year after graduating. Its second year recidivist rate reflect 63% of graduates remain conviction free. Recently, the Long Beach Program has seen a growth in its participant level and continues to provide treatment services for the more severely addicted who appear to be unamenable

to the services offered through Proposition 36. This is reflected in a 26% increase in admissions during this fiscal year (See appendix 4, chart 3).

Compton Drug Court
Capacity of 100 Participants



Judge Ellen De Shazer (seated) is flanked by her Drug Court Staff.

The Compton Drug Court began in 1998 and has provided treatment services to the residents of Compton and the surrounding areas. Judge Ellen De Shazer is known for the high expectations she places on the participants and the importance of educational and vocational training to compliment the drug treatment program. Since its inception, 171 participants have graduated from the Compton Drug Court. It has maintained a recidivist rate of less than 20%. The Compton Drug Court has experienced a 5% increase in admissions and also a 12% increase in graduates (See appendix 4, chart 4). The Compton Drug Court is also known for the celebrity speakers Judge De Shazer invites to participate in the graduation ceremonies.



Singer Smokey Robinson is the guest speaker at the Compton Drug Court Graduation.

East Los Angeles Drug Court Capacity of 95 Participants



Judge William Sterling poses with his Drug Court staff, (front left) Denise Estrada, Dominic Lopez, Michelle Schoeder, Peter Oliveras and (back left) Margaret Blackwell, Virginia Estrada, Carmen Ramirez and Jose Tellez.

Providing services to residents of the Eastern Central Section of both the City and County of Los Angeles, the East Los Angeles Drug Court has maintained consistent growth in its program each year. Since its inception in 1999, the program has graduated 88 participants and maintained a recidivist rate of less than 16%. Additionally, the East Los Angeles Drug Court experienced a 42% increase

in admissions this fiscal year (See appendix 4, chart 5).

Inglewood Drug Court
Capacity of 110 Participants



Judge Deborah Christian (2nd from right) is flanked by her drug court staff.

Serving the South Bay Section of the County since 1997, the Inglewood Drug Court has provided treatment services to its diverse population. The participant number has continued to increase as well as the number of graduates. In FY 2001/2002, 48 participants successfully graduated from the program. FY 2002/2003 saw that number increase by 10 to 58, a 17% increase over the previous year (See appendix 5, chart 6). During its 6 years in existence, there have been a total of 215 graduates and the program has maintained a recidivist rate of less than 20%. The Inglewood Drug Court, along with several other Drug Court Programs, has created alumni associations. These post graduation groups provide additional support for participants and are an essential element in assisting participants in the transition back into society.

Pasadena Drug Court
Capacity of 35 Participants

Providing services to the Western San Gabriel Valley, the Pasadena Drug Court continues to maintain growth in its program. Since beginning in 1996 the program has graduated 128 participants. Though its recidivist rate is 33% over the life of the program, there has been a noticeable decrease in the recidivist rate in the last two years. The recidivist rate for FY 2001/2002

is 22%. Additionally, there has been an 11% increase in the number of new admissions in the Pasadena Drug Court (See appendix 4, chart 7). This number is consistent with an increase in admissions throughout Drug Courts. As more and more Drug Courts place greater emphasis on after-care programs, it is anticipated that recidivism rates will decrease.



Judge Terry Smerling (third from left) poses with Pasadena Drug Court graduates.



The staff from Pasadena's Drug Court Treatment Provider, IMPACT Drug Treatment Center.



Commissioner Anthony Peters (center) is flanked by his Drug Court Staff.

Pomona Drug Court **Capacity of 65 Participants**

Though a relatively new Drug Court, the Pomona Drug Court has seen its participant level increase each year. FY 2002/2003, saw a 7% increase in admissions (See appendix 4, chart 8). Since its inception in 2000, the Pomona Drug Court has provided services to the most Eastern Section of the County. In this short period, the Pomona Drug Court has graduated 68 participants. These participants have largely remained conviction free as this Drug Court program maintains a recidivist rate of less than 15%. The Pomona Drug Court also saw an increase in both its participant and graduate numbers, 38% and 22% respectively (See appendix 4, chart 8).

Rio Hondo Drug Court **Capacity of 190 Participants**

Second only to the Drug Court Program in downtown Los Angeles, the Rio Hondo Drug Court has been in existence since 1995. Presided over by Commissioner Jose A. Rodriguez, this program continues to distinguish itself with its strong connection to the community and its strong alumni association. Since its inception, the Rio Hondo Drug Court has graduated 462 participants. Its recidivist rate, since inception, is 27%. As is the case with most Drug Courts, the highest rate of recidivism occurs during the first year after graduation. Since the formation of its alumni association, there has been a steady decline in the first year recidivist rates.

Santa Monica Drug Court
Capacity of 68 Participants

Providing services to the Western Section of the County, the Santa Monica Drug Court, began in 1996. Its participants have increased steadily from FY 2001/2002, reflecting a 49% increase in admissions (See appendix 5, chart 10). As was the case with most Drug Courts, the Santa Monica Drug Court saw its participant level decrease somewhat with the implementation of Proposition 36. In FY 2000/2001, the number of new admissions was 76, and in FY 2001/2002, the number decreased to 36. FY 2002/2003, the number of new admissions was 70. Since its inception, the Santa Monica Drug Court has graduated 199 participants and has a recidivist rate of 32%. It should also be noted that recidivist rates for both FY2000/2001 and FY2001/2002 average 25.5%.

Southeast Drug Court
Capacity of 40 Participants

Providing services to the Southeastern Section of the County since 1997, the Whittier Drug Court actually began in South Gate. As a result of the consolidation of the municipal court and the Los Angeles Superior Court, the program was moved to the Whittier Court. The Whittier Drug Court saw very little change in its admission and graduations rates as a result of Proposition 36. In FY 2002/2003, admissions increased by 24% and the graduate number increased by 4% (See appendix 5, chart 11). Since its inception, the program has graduated 116 participants and has a recidivist rate of 28%.

Van Nuys Drug Court
Capacity of 80 Participants

Since beginning in 1998, the Van Nuys Drug Court has become one of the largest and most aggressive programs. The Drug Court Team comprised of the courtroom staff, judge, district attorney, public defender and treatment provider have worked diligently to create a thorough and innovative program. To date, the program has graduated 210 participants and an overall recidivism rate of 17%. It should also be noted that the first year recidivist rate, 10%, is below the Drug Court average which is 14%. The Van Nuys Drug Court was significantly impacted by Proposition 36 and has yet to return to its pre-Proposition 36 admission levels.

Criminal Justice Center Drug Court
Capacity of 195 Participants

The flagship program of the community drug courts, the CJC Drug Court began in the Los Angeles Municipal Court in 1994. As the first Drug Court Program in Los Angeles County, it sought to provide an alternative to incarceration for defendants whose behavior was largely driven by their addiction. The population serviced by this program is disproportionately disadvantaged economically and socially. As such, the Drug Court Team has been required to be creative and holistic in its approach to treatment and the providing of services. Treatment must also consist of vocational and

educational training to ensure that participants will have the necessary tools to be self-sufficient and remain drug free. Since its inception, the program has graduated 727 participants and has a recidivism rate of 28%. Similar to the Van Nuys Drug Court, the CJC Drug Court has been significantly impacted by Proposition 36 and has not yet returned to its pre-Proposition 36 admission levels.

Sentenced Offender Drug Court Program

The Sentenced Offender Drug Court (SODC) Program, which started in August 1998, remains an intensive program for convicted, non-violent felony offenders who face state prison commitments due to their criminal records and history of drug addiction. These higher risk offenders have medium to high levels of drug addiction and are offered the SODC program with formal probation as an alternative to state prison. The SODC program is designed for non-violent offenders, persons with prior convictions for serious or violent felonies or those with current charges involving serious or violent felonies or drug trafficking are not eligible for the program.

The Superior Court's SODC program is totally integrated with both the in-custody and post-release treatment components being supervised by a single Drug Court judge and dedicated Drug Court probation officer. All SODC participants spend a mandatory 90 days in the County jail where they are assigned to a specialized drug treatment module. Following this period of intensive in-custody treatment, participants are typically admitted into community-based transitional housing while they begin a six to nine month phase of comprehensive "outpatient" treatment and intensive drug testing under the direct supervision of the Drug Court Judge and Probation Officer.



SODC Judge Michael Tynan (third from left) is flanked by his staff (from left to right) Bruce Nicholson, Eric Newby, Kathy Cantella, Joe Musso and Art Mayfield.

After completion of the outpatient treatment phase, the offender continues his/her recovery under intensive probation supervision but without the direct monitoring of the Drug Court Judge. Court jurisdiction and formal probation supervision continue for the full term mandated by the sentence. Since inception, this program has graduated 143 participants and currently has an 85% non-recidivism rate. Admissions in the SODC Program increased by 14% this fiscal year, though the program has yet to return to its pre-Proposition 36 numbers (See appendix 6).

Juvenile Drug Courts

Incorporating the same general principles and program elements as the Adult Drug Courts, the Juvenile Drug Court targets non-violent juvenile offenders with substance abuse problems. Designed for both male and female participants, the mission of the program is to provide an integrated and comprehensive system of treatment for high risk minors and their parents within the highly structured Drug Court setting.

Juvenile Drug Court is a voluntary program which includes regular court appearances before a designated Drug Court judicial officer, intensive supervision by the Probation Department, frequent drug testing and a comprehensive program of treatment services provided by a community-based agency. Individual, group and family counseling sessions are all provided by the treatment agency. Regular attendance at 12-step meetings (i.e., Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous) is required, as is regular and verified school attendance. The involvement of the minor's parents and family members is strongly encouraged and referrals for ancillary services, such as vocational training, job placement services and remedial education, are also made when appropriate. Participants must complete a minimum of 12 months with the program, comply with all program requirements and be drug-free to be considered for graduation from Drug Court.

residential treatment services. The expanded residential beds will serve both as a primary treatment modality for youth with serious substance abuse and delinquency problems, and a necessary "step-down" between custody treatment and community-based day or outpatient services.

Though there have been discussions regarding opening more Juvenile Drug Courts, budgetary restraints have made that possibility marginal at best. But the use of drug treatment as a condition of probation is being utilized to assist juveniles with addictions. The Juvenile Drug Court was the recipient of a grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The grant funds treatment services for juveniles whose addictions are largely the explanation for their criminal behavior.



Sylmar Juvenile Drug Court Team at their May 9, 2002 Graduation Ceremony.

III. DRUG COURT MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (DCMIS)

The Drug Court Management Information System (DCMIS) continues to provide one integrated data entry system for all 11 Drug Courts. A collaborative effort of CCJCC's Drug Court Oversight Committee, the Information Systems Advisory Board (ISAB) and the Internal Services Department, DCMIS has undergone significant restructuring to ensure its ability to meet the needs of its various users. Recently, new enhancements were introduced to the system to assist in the gathering and reporting of statistical information required by the State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs to support funding for both pre-conviction and post-conviction courts. It is anticipated that DCMIS will also be utilized to conduct recidivism studies on future Drug Court graduates. (Attachment 5: *DCMIS*)

The DCMIS data repository provides day-to-day operational support to the County's Drug Courts and serves as a centralized source for statistical information that monitors and evaluates court-level as well as countywide program outcomes and trends. The primary operational support processes of the system center on participant identification and tracking information and fall into three major categories: (1) Eligibility/Suitability; (2) Treatment; and (3) Court Monitoring. The administrative processes of DCMIS fall into two major categories: (1) Statistical Reports; and (2) L.A. County Drug Court Program Home Page.

DCMIS is an Internet/Intranet database application, which selectively permits access to the data by a variety of system users. However, to guarantee confidentiality, all DCMIS users are registered and assigned specific data access privileges. This classification system ensures that access to protected treatment or criminal justice information is restricted to specific groups of authorized DCMIS users. Only DCMIS/CCJCC system administrators have access to the entire DCMIS database.

Shared System Architecture Strategy

The success of the DCMIS platform in linking multiple private treatment and government agencies with many locations to a centralized database for reporting and tracking purposes will set the stage for many other therapeutic justice innovations in the coming months and years. The Juvenile Drug Court Data Center is being developed now on the DCMIS model. The implementation on July 1, 2001, of Proposition 36 provided an opportunity to build upon the lessons of the DCMIS platform and establish a multi-agency database to manage complex information and reporting linkages among the court, probation and treatment. This system is known as the Trial Court/Probation Exchange System (TCPX). The development of the TCPX System led to enhancements to DCMIS. Future areas for expansion could include other therapeutic justice court models such as Community Courts and Homeless Courts. Investment in the development of DCMIS has placed Los Angeles County in the forefront of data collection not only in the state, but also in the country.

IV. LOS ANGELES DRUG COURTS FY 2002/2003

HIGHLIGHTS

- Community Drug Courts increased the total number of program graduates to 2,423, an increase of 22%.
- A comparison of the 2002/2003 fiscal year data to the last fiscal year reveals that the impact of Proposition 36 continues to be felt by Adult Drug Courts. However, Drug Courts are still expected to recover as its more rigorous features (daily urinalysis, incarceration, frequent court appearances) are seen as necessary for those not amenable to the services of Proposition 36.
- Both new admissions and program participants rose from FY 2001/2002 to FY 2002/2003. New admissions increased by 15%, and program participants increased by 18% (See appendix 5, chart 1).
- Adult Drug Court graduations fell slightly by 10% over the 2001/2002 fiscal year, and Drug Court terminations increased by 22%.
- The number of Juvenile Drug Court graduates increased by 25% over last year.
- Drug Court funding for both pre and post conviction programs was maintained at current levels throughout the County. The Post-conviction program received a \$275,000.00 increase in State funding
- Continued refinement of the adult Drug Court Management Information System (DCMIS), including many upgrades and system changes in response to user needs and state mandates.

ADULT PROGRAMS

Admissions

During the fiscal year, drug courts began to show signs of recovery from the initial implementation of Proposition 36. There were significant increases in admissions during the first two quarters of this fiscal year. The percentages of increase for the first two quarters, 27.5% and 16.5% respectively, were sufficient to cause an overall increase of 5% for the entire fiscal year. Similarly, the Sentenced Offender Program (SODC) saw its admission numbers begin to rebound. There was a 14% increase over FY 2001/2002. It is anticipated that the SODC Program will return to its pre-proposition 36 numbers in FY 2003/2004.

Table 1: Admissions

	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	% Change
First Quarter	273	378	27.5%
Second Quarter	251	300	16.5%
Third Quarter	340	285	-16%
Fourth Quarter	347	308	-11%
Total:	1211	1271	5%

Program Participants

The number of active drug court clients increased by 9% this fiscal year. The steady increase throughout each quarter indicates that more participants are remaining in the program. The change reflected in program participants is consistent with the pattern of change in admissions. Admission in the first two quarters increased significantly and are responsible for the increased participant level in each quarter.

Table 2: Program Participants

	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	% Change
First Quarter	1,028	1,085	5%
Second Quarter	982	1,066	8%
Third Quarter	891	1,036	15%
Fourth Quarter	926	992	7%
Average:	957	1045	9%

Graduations

The decline in Drug Court graduates is indicative of the decline in admissions that occurred in both FY 2001/2002 and FY 2002/2003. As was anticipated, there are fewer graduates as a result. The increase in graduates seen in the last quarter reflects the increased admissions that occurred the last two quarters of FY 2000/2001 and the first two quarters of FY 2002/2003.

Table 3: Graduations

	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	% Change
First Quarter	128	90	-30%
Second Quarter	168	112	-33%
Third Quarter	131	118	-10.5%
Fourth Quarter	141	158	11%
Total	568	478	-16%



Inglewood Drug Court Graduates assemble to be honored for successfully completing their treatment program. Judge Deborah Christian presides over the ceremony.

Terminations

The number of program terminations increased 17.5% over the last fiscal year. As noted earlier, the more stringent regimen associated with Drug Court has proven difficult for some participants. This is especially true for participants who were previously participating in Proposition 36 treatment.

Table 4: Terminations

	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	% Change
First Quarter	173	209	17.5%
Second Quarter	172	207	17%
Third Quarter	175	197	11%
Fourth Quarter	169	194	13%
Total	689	807	14.5%



Family members and friends gather to celebrate with participants at Compton's Drug Court Graduation.

For detailed information on each Adult Court Program, see Appendix 4: *Statistical Comparison Reports FY 01/02 and FY 02/03: Countywide Community Drug Courts* and Appendix 6: *Statistical Comparison Report FY 01/02 and FY 02/03: Sentenced Offender Program*.

Demographics

The Drug Court client population continues to reflect the diversity of the population in Los Angeles County. There was also a slight increase of 3% in the number of females participants in Drug Court. During the fiscal year, 1,271 clients were admitted to the Drug Court Programs. The admissions population breaks down as follows:

- Gender: Male - 71% Female - 29%
- Average Age: 35
- Ethnicity: Latinos - 45% African-Americans -29% White - 21%
Native American- 5% Asian Pacific/Other - 5%

(Appendix 7: *Drug Court Admissions Profile*).

During the fiscal year, 478 clients graduated from the Drug Court Programs. The breakdown is:

- Gender: Male - 74% Female - 26%
- Average Age: 36
- Ethnicity: Latinos - 39% African-Americans -30% White - 24%
Other - 2% Asian-Pacific - 3.5% Native American 1%

(Appendix 8: *Drug Court Graduate Profile*).

Recidivism Rates

- As of June 30, 2003, there were 2,423 graduates from the Community Drug Courts. Of this number:
 - 1,810 (75%) Had NOT been arrested for ANY offense since graduation
 - 613 (25%) Had been rearrested for some offense since graduation (*Including minor Vehicle Code violations and cases which were shown as dismissals or D.A. rejects*)

(Appendix 9: *Drug Court Recidivism*).



California Hispanic
Commission
On Alcohol & Drug Abuse, Inc.

presents

*Eastlake Youth Drug Court
Graduation*

June 21, 2002

2:00pm

First Graduation Ceremony at the Eastlake Juvenile Drug Court.

JUVENILE DRUG COURTS

Admissions

Program admissions increased by 38.5% from FY 2001/2002 to FY 2002/2003. This increase indicates that both programs are operating at or above capacity throughout the fiscal year. Also reflected is the tremendous need for both programs and drug treatment programs for juveniles in general.

In Program

The Juvenile Program increased its average number of participants from 110 to 133, a 18% increase.

Graduates

Program graduates increased by 2, for a 11% increase over FY 2001/2002.

Terminations

Terminations also increased by 34%.

See Appendix 10: *Statistical Comparison Reports FY 01/02 and FY 02/03: Countywide Juvenile Drug Courts*, Charts 1-3.

V. PROPOSITION 36 AND DRUG COURTS

Proposition 36 Treatment Programs throughout the State have begun to reduce services provided to participants as a result of the limited funding allocated for treatment, particularly the cost of residential treatment. Several counties have limited the amount of time a participant may participate in a residential treatment program. The high cost of residential treatment and the increased need of residential treatment was not sufficiently factored into the cost analysis for Proposition 36 implementation. As a result, counties have found it necessary to severely limit the use of residential treatment. The limited use of residential treatment and the prohibition on incarceration as a punitive measure certainly calls into question the overall effectiveness of Proposition 36 for the more severe drug users.

As such, Drug Courts are proving to be a natural compliment to the treatment services provided by Proposition 36. Participants in Drug Court have been shown to be more severely addicted to drugs. The treatment programs are tailored more to the specific needs of the participants and there are more court appearance expected. The bench officer may also place the participant in custody if it is believed such custody time will benefit the participant or if punitive measures are considered necessary. Though more costly than Proposition 36, Drug Court have proven to be necessary instruments for users severely constrained by drug addiction.

As previously indicated, Drug Courts have not returned to their pre-Proposition 36 admission numbers, but there has been a steady increase in admissions throughout the fiscal year. Admissions are up by 15%. Admissions were especially strong the first two quarters of the fiscal year (31.5% and 24.5%, respectively). And as more Proposition 36 participants choose to enter Drug Court Programs, it is anticipated admission numbers will further increase.

Because Proposition 36 participants are required to enter a guilty plea to the drug related offense prior to acceptance into the program, the Community Drug Courts have seen a noticeable number of post-conviction participants (Proposition 36 terminants). These participants are admitted into Drug Court as post-conviction participants. Their admittance into a Drug Court Program further solidifies the tie between Drug Court and Proposition 36.

For more information on the Implementation of Proposition 36 and its first two years of operations, see the Proposition 36 Second Annual Report, which will be released in December 2003.

VI. INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION

In order to succeed, the Drug Court Program must have a broad and ongoing base of support. The program continues to rely on a coalition of agencies, organizations and elected leaders. Under the general auspices of the CCJCC's Drug Court Oversight Subcommittee, this coalition includes the judicial officers and administrators of the Los Angeles Superior Court, the District Attorney's Office, the Public Defender's Office, the Sheriff's Department, the Probation Department, the Alcohol and Drug Program Administration of the Department of Health Services, and local law enforcement agencies. (Appendix 8: *Drug Court Program Organization Chart*.) To provide additional leadership and coordination, the Superior Court has also designated a Supervising Drug Court Judge.

The Subcommittee provides programmatic and technical assistance, coordinates countywide data collection and program evaluation activities, and facilitates consensus on countywide policies and program standards. The Subcommittee is responsible for collaboratively developing general policy guidelines for all of the County's Community Drug Courts, which are published in *The Drug Court Standards and Practices*. This policy document undergoes revisions as the Drug Court program evolves. The fifth edition of *The Drug Court Standards and Practices* will be released by the end of December 2002.

The CCJCC, on behalf of the Board of Supervisors, wishes to acknowledge and thank the members of the Drug Court Oversight Subcommittee:

Honorable Rudolph Diaz, Chair, Judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court
Michael Judge, Vice Chair, Los Angeles County Public Defender
Honorable Leroy Baca, Los Angeles County Sheriff
Honorable James Bascue, Presiding Judge, Los Angeles Superior Court
Honorable Michael Nash, Judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court
Honorable Michael Tynan, Supervising Drug Court Judge
Bernard Melekian, Police Chief's Association
Patrick Ogawa, Alcohol and Drug Programs Administration
Willie Pannell, Los Angeles Police Department
Richard Shumsky, Chief Probation Officer
Marvin Southard, Director, Department of Mental Health
John Spillane, Deputy District Attorney

VII. FUTURE PLANS AND GOALS

To ensure continued State funding, CCJCC, the Superior Court and the Alcohol and Drug Program Administration (ADPA) have partnered to provide greater statistical information to the State Alcohol and Drug Administration. This information seeks to relate the participant's indicated sentence and disposition in Drug Court to determine a savings by the State that would normally be incurred to house the participant in a state penal facility. Building on nine years of collaboration, CCJCC, the Superior Court and ADPA will continue their partnership in expanding and ensuring the County's System of Drug Court Programs remain a vital element of care in Los Angeles County.

The reduction of recidivism rates will be the primary focus for fiscal year 2003/2004. The Oversight Committee will begin reviewing drug courts with consistently low recidivist rates and share its finding where possible.



Judge David Sotelo thanks guest speaker Danny Trejo at the East Los Angeles Drug Court Graduation Ceremony.

The Drug Court Oversight Subcommittee's goals for Fiscal Year 2003/2004 are:

- **Reduce recidivism rate of participants during first year after graduation.**
- **Review Drug Court Standards and Practices to ensure current applicability.**

- Continue the integration of the Drug Court Management Information System (DCMIS) and the Treatment Courts and Probation Exchange System(TCPX).
- Restore use of local steering committees to assist drug courts with community outreach and involvement.

~APPENDICES~

KEY ELEMENTS OF DRUG COURT

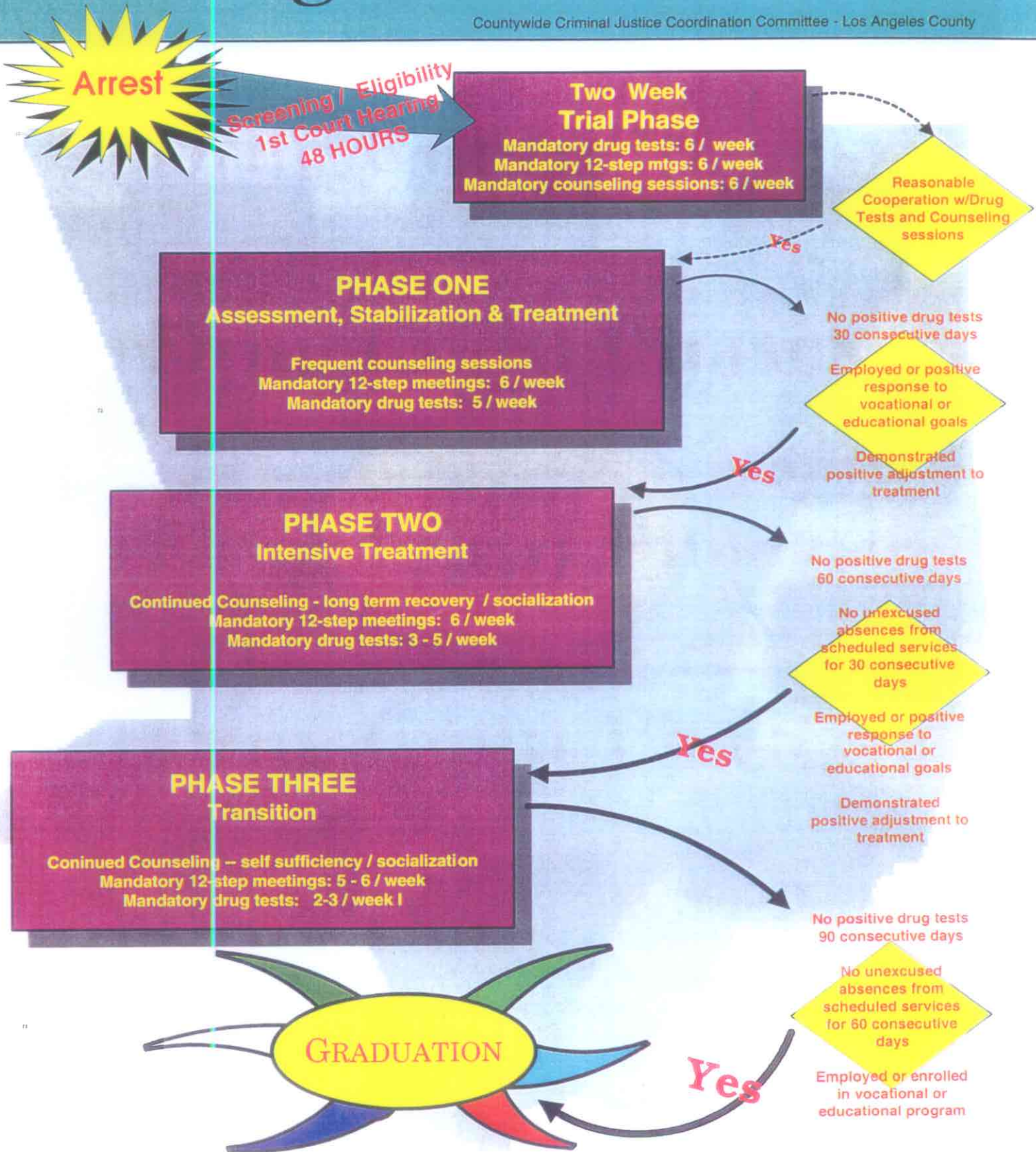
Los Angeles County Drug Court Program
Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee

November 19, 2003



Drug Court Phases

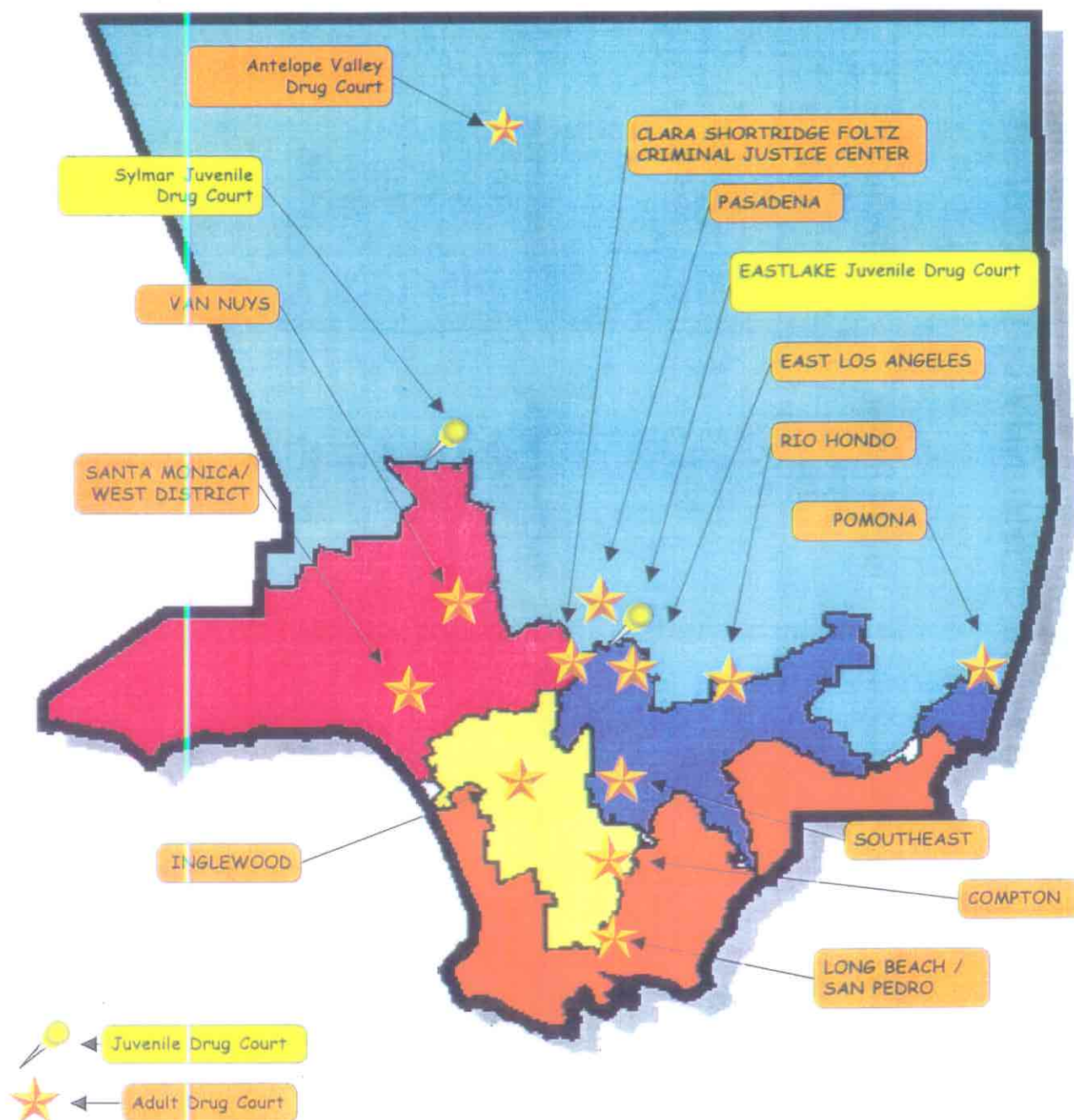
Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee - Los Angeles County



Los Angeles County

Drug Court Programs

November 19, 2003



Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee
Supervisor Yvonne Brathwaite Burke, Chair

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2002/2003 COUNTYWIDE COMMUNITY DRUG COURTS

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	258	914	117	152
Second Quarter:	227	885	165	158
Third Quarter:	313	787	112	150
Fourth Quarter	310	839	130	163
Total/Average ¹	1,108	856	524	623

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	378	1006	90	209
Second Quarter:	300	1085	112	207
Third Quarter:	285	1066	118	197
Fourth Quarter	308	1036	158	194
Total/Average ¹	1271	1048	478	807
Percentage Change:	+15%	+18%	-10%	+22%

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2002/2003
COURT LOCATION: ANTELOPE

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	4	5	0	0
Second Quarter:	2	7	0	0
Third Quarter:	1	7	0	1
Fourth Quarter	1	7	1	0
Total/Average ¹	8	6.5	1	1

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2002/2003
COURT LOCATION: LONG BEACH

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	9	39	2	7
Second Quarter:	0	39	9	1
Third Quarter:	5	29	13	2
Fourth Quarter	5	19	6	5
Total/Average ¹	19	31.5	30	15

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	6	18	0	4
Second Quarter:	4	14	7	1
Third Quarter:	6	15	0	5
Fourth Quarter	10	22	1	2
Total/Average ¹	26	17.25	8	12
Percentage Change:	+26%	-45%	-73%	=20%

Appendix 4,
Chart 3

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2002/2003
COURT LOCATION: COMPTON

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	16	91	13	4
Second Quarter:	49	90	21	7
Third Quarter:	43	111	16	13
Fourth Quarter	48	126	1	17
Total/Average ¹	156	104.5	51	41

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	56	218	3	17
Second Quarter:	28	204	0	42
Third Quarter:	32	194	24	18
Fourth Quarter	49	182	31	30
Total/Average ¹	165	199.5	58	107
Percentage Change:	+5%	+47.5%	+12%	+62%

Appendix 4,
Chart 4

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2002/2003
COURT LOCATION: EAST LOS ANGELES

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	12	53	0	0
Second Quarter:	11	47	1	5
Third Quarter:	15	52	3	6
Fourth Quarter	10	58	15	4
Total/Average ¹	48	52.5	19	15

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	36	67	1	11
Second Quarter:	21	62	7	19
Third Quarter:	13	42	3	23
Fourth Quarter	13	49	1	12
Total/Average ¹	83	55	12	65
Percentage Change:	+42%	+4%	-36%	+77%

Appendix 4,
Chart 5

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2002/2003
COURT LOCATION: INGLEWOOD

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	36	118	14	25
Second Quarter:	16	115	18	17
Third Quarter:	19	96	15	6
Fourth Quarter	23	91	0	11
Total/Average ¹	94	105	47	59

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	18	94	20	12
Second Quarter:	22	96	0	20
Third Quarter:	32	97	19	12
Fourth Quarter	18	82	19	14
Total/Average ¹	90	92.25	58	48
Percentage Change:	-4%	-12%	+18.5%	-19%

Appendix 4,
Chart 6

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2002/2003
COURT LOCATION: PASADENA

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	16	30	6	10
Second Quarter:	8	30	8	8
Third Quarter:	8	22	7	8
Fourth Quarter	8	15	2	5
Total/Average ¹	40	24.25	23	31

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	15	21	3	7
Second Quarter:	10	17	4	10
Third Quarter:	7	15	1	8
Fourth Quarter	13	19	2	7
Total/Average ¹	45	18	10	32
Percentage Change:	+11%	-25%	-56%	-3%

Appendix 4
Chart 7

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2002/2003
COURT LOCATION: POMONA

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	12	33	10	9
Second Quarter:	16	26	0	10
Third Quarter:	10	32	5	6
Fourth Quarter	29	31	0	14
Total/Average ¹	67	30.5	15	39

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	24	37	11	24
Second Quarter:	33	62	0	8
Third Quarter:	9	48	8	15
Fourth Quarter	6	46	0	8
Total/Average ¹	72	48.25	19	55
Percentage Change:	+7%	+38%	+22%	+29%

Appendix 4,
Chart 8

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2002/2003
COURT LOCATION: RIO HONDO

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	29	195	39	25
Second Quarter:	23	160	29	11
Third Quarter:	55	143	31	22
Fourth Quarter	35	145	41	17
Total/Average ¹	142	160.75	140	75

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	43	146	0	18
Second Quarter:	48	150	21	23
Third Quarter:	37	39	32	16
Fourth Quarter	37	124	28	24
Total/Average ¹	165	151.25	81	81
Percentage Change:	+14%	+6%	-42%	+8%

Appendix 4,
Chart 9

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2002/2003
COURT LOCATION: SANTA MONICA

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	12	60	12	13
Second Quarter:	10	47	2	6
Third Quarter:	9	49	10	3
Fourth Quarter	5	45	10	1
Total//Average ¹	36	50.25	34	23

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	18	47	3	7
Second Quarter:	11	42	8	8
Third Quarter:	20	51	2	9
Fourth Quarter	21	56	10	6
Total//Average ¹	70	49	23	30
Percentage Change:	+49%	-2%	-3%	-24%

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2002/2003
COURT LOCATION: SOUTHEAST

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	7	51	7	5
Second Quarter:	10	46	0	13
Third Quarter:	16	43	8	13
Fourth Quarter	32	38	8	11
Total/Average ¹	65	44.5	23	42

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	37	74	0	18
Second Quarter:	17	65	11	15
Third Quarter:	18	70	0	13
Fourth Quarter	14	60	13	11
Total/Average ¹	86	67.25	24	46
Percentage Change:	+24%	+34%	+4%	+9%

Appendix 4,
Chart 11

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2002/2003
COURT LOCATION: VAN NUYS

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	31	100	12	18
Second Quarter:	19	101	15	10
Third Quarter:	31	93	0	5
Fourth Quarter	22	119	28	12
Total/Average ¹	103	103.25	55	45

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	29	102	23	9
Second Quarter:	27	88	18	23
Third Quarter:	16	84	0	20
Fourth Quarter	20	79	17	8
Total/Average ¹	92	88.25	58	60
Percentage Change:	-11%	-15%	-5%	+25%

Appendix 4,
Chart 12

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2002/2003
COURT LOCATION: LOS ANGELES CSF CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	78	144	2	36
Second Quarter:	65	184	62	70
Third Quarter:	102	117	4	63
Fourth Quarter	93	152	19	66
Total/Average ¹	338	149.25	87	235

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	69	153	11	67
Second Quarter:	47	146	25	29
Third Quarter:	65	153	23	35
Fourth Quarter	71	146	32	46
Total/Average ¹	252	149.5	91	177
Percentage Change:	-25.5%	0	-4.5%	-24.5%

Appendix 4,
Chart 13

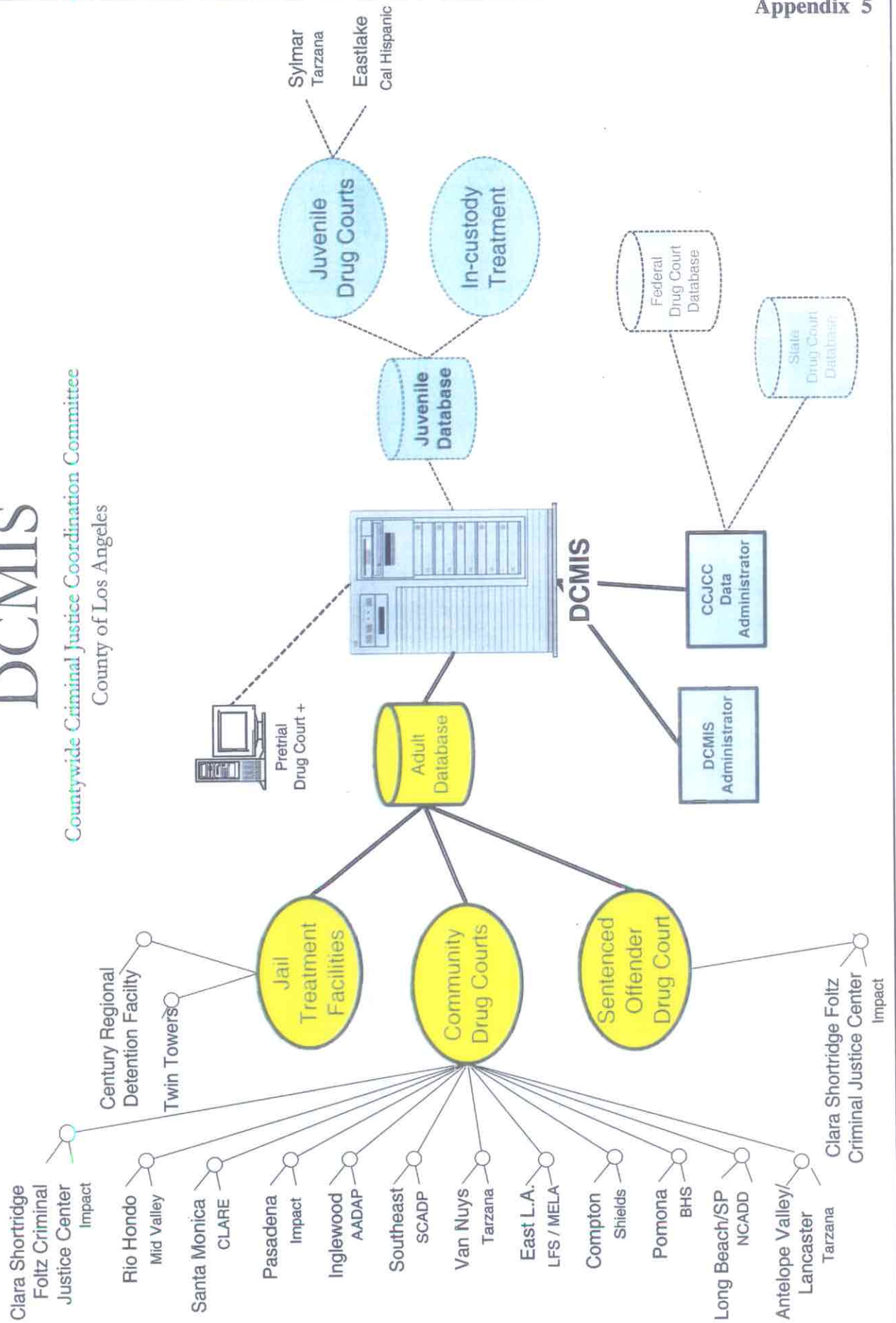
¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

Drug Court Management Information System

DCMIS

Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee

County of Los Angeles



STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2002/2003
COURT LOCATION: SENTENCED OFFENDER DRUG COURT

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	15	114	11	21
Second Quarter:	24	97	3	14
Third Quarter:	27	104	19	25
Fourth Quarter	37	87	11	6
Total/Average ¹	103	101	44	66

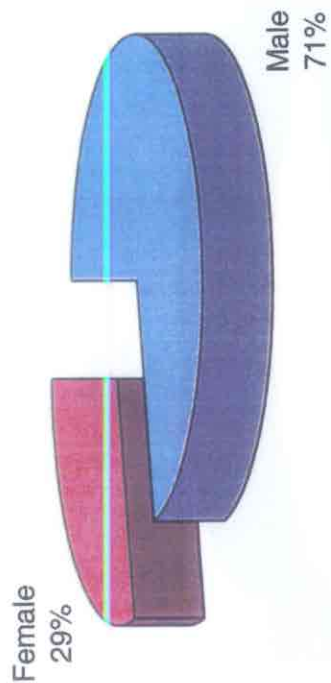
Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	26	103	15	15
Second Quarter:	30	113	11	9
Third Quarter:	29	114	6	22
Fourth Quarter	35	120	3	26
Total/Average ¹	120	112.5	35	72
Percentage Change:	+14%	+10%	-20%	+8%

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

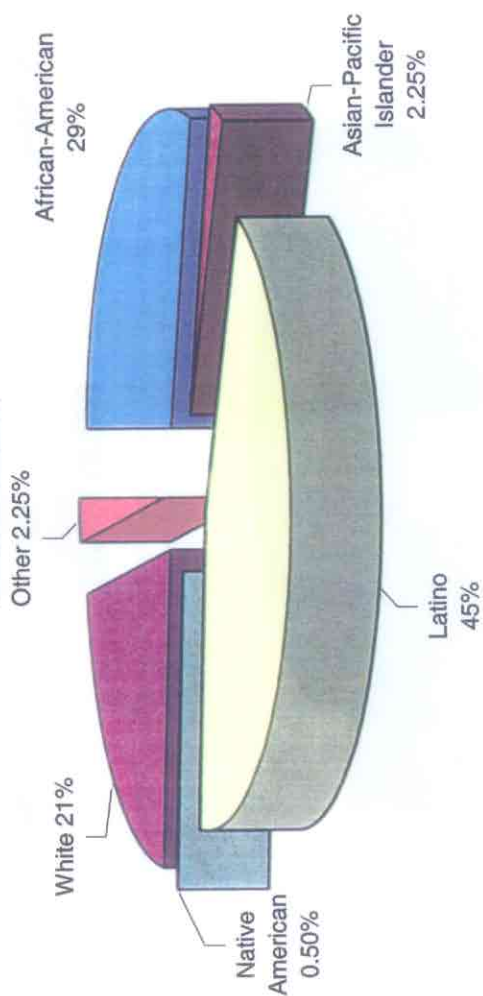
DRUG COURT ADMISSIONS

July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003

Gender

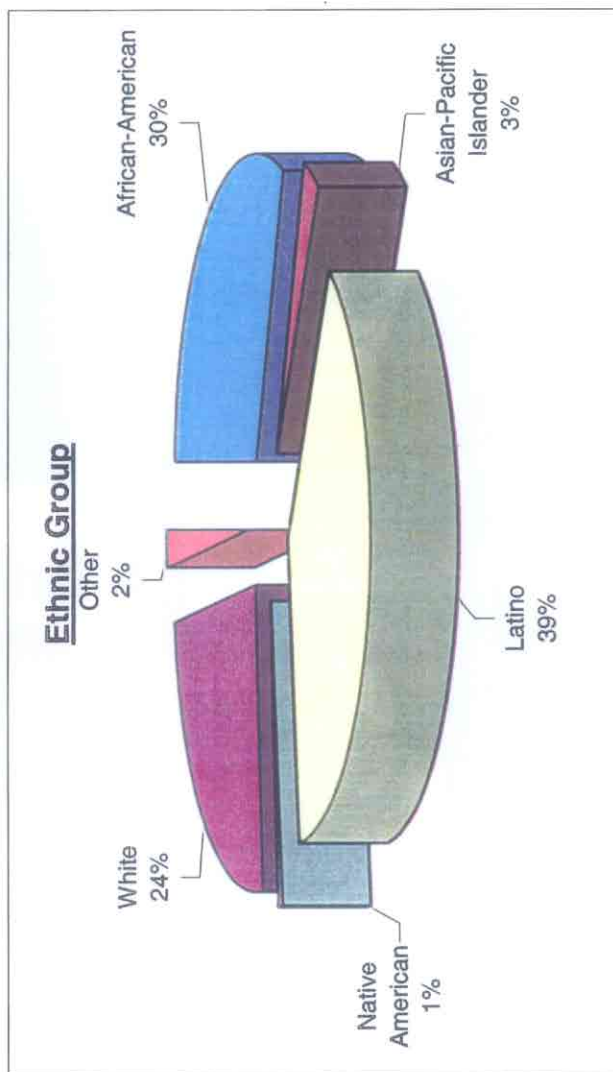
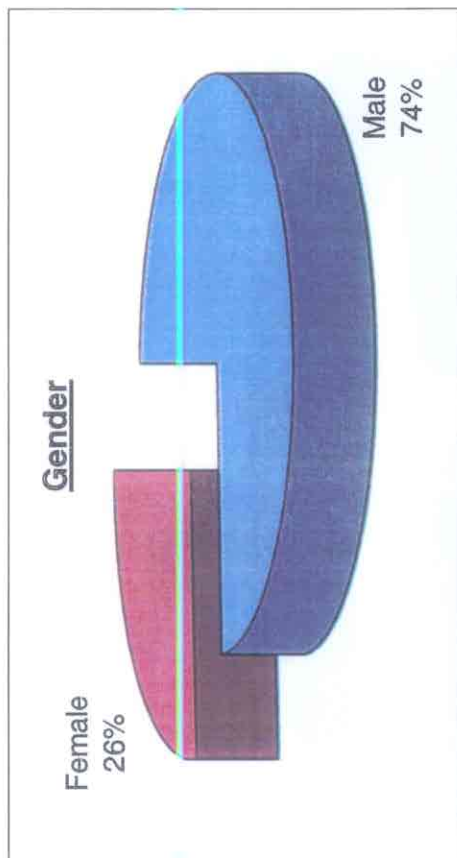


Ethnic Group



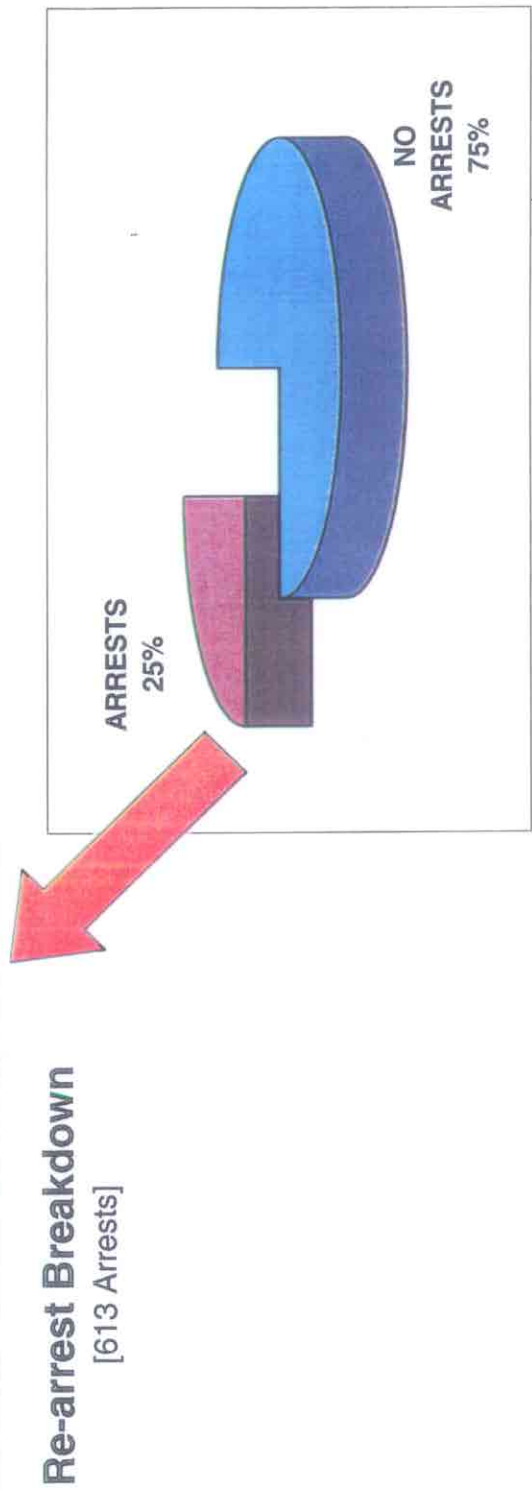
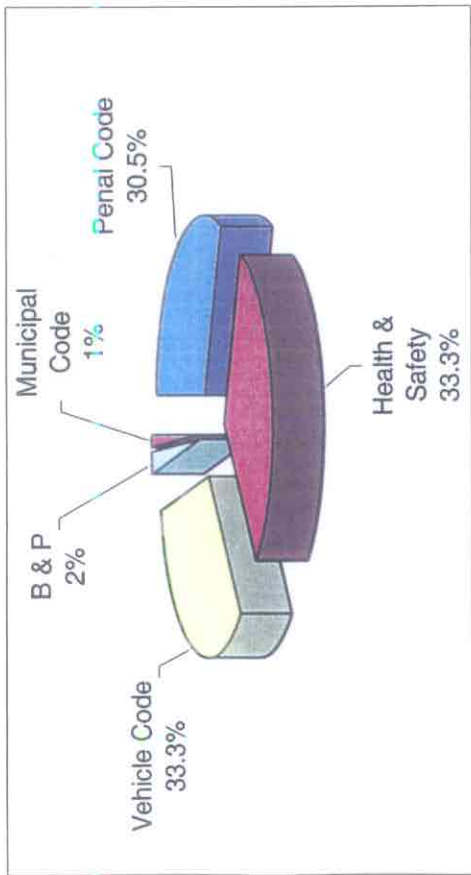
DRUG COURT GRADUATES

July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003



DRUG COURT RECIDIVISM

Community Drug Court Program Graduates
[2,123 Graduates: June 1995 - June 30, 2003]



**STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2002/2003
COUNTYWIDE JUVENILE DRUG COURTS**

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	11	89	0	11
Second Quarter:	25	107	7	12
Third Quarter:	22	115	0	13
Fourth Quarter	21	127	11	14
Total/Average¹	79	109.5	18	73

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:				
Second Quarter:				
Third Quarter:				
Fourth Quarter				
Total/Average¹	128	133	20	48
Percentage Change:	38.5%	18%	11%	34%

Appendix 10
Chart 1

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2002/2003
COURT LOCATION: EASTLAKE JUVENILE DRUG COURT

Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	8	28	0	4
Second Quarter:	4	32	0	5
Third Quarter:	3	35	0	4
Fourth Quarter	7	42	4	2
Total/Average ¹	22	34	4	15

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:				
Second Quarter:				
Third Quarter:				
Fourth Quarter				
Total/Average ¹	34		7	10
Percentage Change:				

Appendix 10
Chart 3

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.

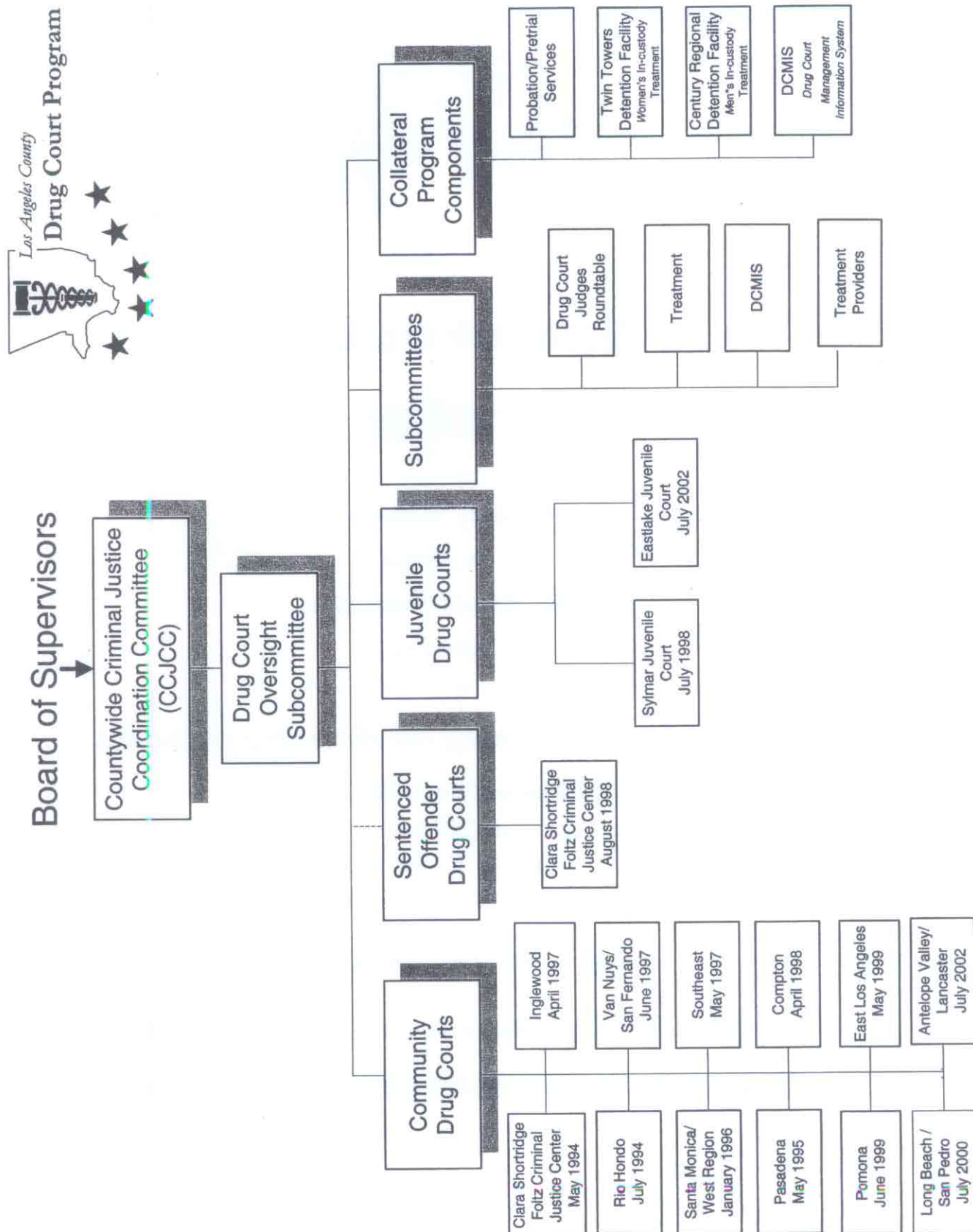
STATISTICAL COMPARISON REPORT
FISCAL YEARS 2001/2002 THROUGH 2002/2003
COURT LOCATION: SYLMAR JUVENILE DRUG COURT

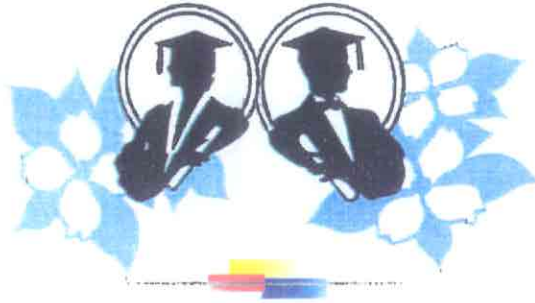
Fiscal Year 01/02	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	3	61	0	7
Second Quarter:	21	75	7	7
Third Quarter:	19	80	0	9
Fourth Quarter	14	85	7	12
Total/Average ¹	57	75	14	35

Fiscal Year 02/03	New Admissions	In Programs	Graduates	Terminations
First Quarter:	19	85	0	11
Second Quarter:	21	95	6	6
Third Quarter:	26	109	7	11
Fourth Quarter	18	109	0	10
Total/Average ¹	84	99.5	13	38
Percentage Change:	32%	25%	-8%	8%

Appendix 10
Chart 2

¹ In Program is expressed as an average.





Pomona Drug Court



*Cordially Invites you
to Attend
The Seventh Graduation
Ceremony*

Please join us in honoring our deserving graduates.

Thursday, January 30, 2003

at 2:00 p.m.

American Recovery Center

2180 East Valley Blvd., Pomona, CA 91768

Reception will follow after the ceremony

Please R.S.V.P. by January 20, 2003, at (909) 620-3168